

GREEN HATS FOR MEN NOW.

KING EDWARD MAKES TYROLEAN SHAPE FASHIONABLE.

Royal Majesty Wants Consensus for Times—Hats Made for Travelers—Trade—The Guelph Treasures—Bought in Meer—Transatlantic Topics.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The King, who as the first gentleman in England practically demonstrated as he does manners, has brought into fashion an innovation in men's headgear. The Tyrolean hats have long been popular for travelling, mountain climbing, etc., but now, like the yachting cap and the motor veil, Dame Fashion has ordained that they shall be worn when their legitimate reason for existence is as remote as the Alps from England or yachts from the heart of the city of London.

Just why King Edward should have picked out a green Tyrolean hat for a comfortable and becoming town head dress is obscure, but the fact remains that he has had three this season from the royal hatter. That the Prince of Wales has also taken to the Tyrolean. Of course royal patronage has created a boom in this style and smart hatters are selling quantities of them. As yet not many are to be seen on the London streets, though a few men have braved curious glances, but in the country they are very popular and will undoubtedly arrive here soon. Shop windows are gay with them, and Paris, quick to follow new fashions, has blossomed with a showing which makes men's furnishing stores look like confectioners' Easter displays.

In buying a Tyrolean there are several points to be observed. It must be just the correct shade of green, not too light nor too dark. The bow must be at the back. To have the bow at the side immediately stamps the wearer as not only out of fashion but untraveled, as every one should know that the distinguishing mark of this hat as worn in the Austrian Tyrol is the position of the bow.

A disciple of Tolstoy's theory that music may affect the morals has come forward in the person of Sir Walter Parratt. He has practically proposed a censorship of music, which in the face of the growing bitterness against the dramatic censorship certainly shows him to be a daring if somewhat misguided person. As master of the King's music and composer of several successful songs, Sir Walter Parratt speaks from the standpoint of one well versed in the subtleties and possibilities of music upon the mind and the advantage to be derived from really excellent and thoughtful compositions.

When one considers the style of ballad, overhangingly popular in London to-day, with its drowsy, reminiscent melody and its everlasting refrain of the "wounded heart pierced by Cupid's dart" or "the little bird which sings, sings, sings—his name is legion—oh, can't help but feel there is method in Sir Walter's madness. He emphatically denounces sentimental, weak and waxy music as really wicked.

"There is very pressing need," he says, "for the weeding out of the many so-called musical compositions which are sold to-day. Many are written in a sentimental vein, which is most objectionable and deteriorating in tendency. Even in our present day hymn books there are many tunes which would well do without. I know of a certain popular piece of music, I will not mention its name, which has done an immense amount of harm to the world. I should not like it to be thought that I object to all forms of emotional music. There is a certain kind of 'emotionalism' of which I am an admirer; the other kind I would do anything in my power to suppress."

Bristol is rejoicing over the completion of perhaps the finest dock and port facilities in the world. It is hoped that the new equipment will make her the English port of the first mail service between England and America. She has unrivalled natural advantages in this respect. The test of this service is the quickest time between New York and the General Post Office in London, and as Bristol is only two hours by rail from London and is several hours nearer to New York by sea than Liverpool, she has superior claims to the selection.

Plymouth is not a new town, but the rail journey from Plymouth to London is between four and five hours. The new dock is 875 feet long and 100 feet broad and will easily accommodate a much larger boat than the two new Leviathans, Lusitania and Mauretania. The wharfage is on a proportionate scale, and this historic port, with a record of more than a thousand years, expects a great boom.

After having been stored for close on forty years in Vienna, the "Guelph Treasures," or official language, "The Treasures and Relics of the House of Brunswick-Lüneburg," have been quickly removed, partly to the British Museum and partly to the Guelph Museum at Göttingen. The treasures consist of the crown, scepter and orb, and other regalia of the ducal palace at Lüneburg.

The origin of the name Guelph is lost in the mists of antiquity, but it is still the popular name of the present royal family of England, through its connection with the houses of Hanover and Brunswick.

The treasures consist of the accumulated property of King George V. of Hanover, cousin of the late Queen Victoria, of Great Britain. King George's States were annexed to Prussia in 1866, but the Emperor William II. in 1892 restored the sequestered property to the ex-King George's son, the present Duke of Cumberland, on the latter's written declaration "that he had no intention of engaging in any undertaking that would threaten the peace of the German Empire."

This famous and historically most important collection is valued at several million dollars and comprises unique specimens of early ecclesiastical gold and silver—smiths' art, such as monstrances, chalices, reliquaries, medallions and other ornaments of practically priceless value. There is also a complete collection of military relics of the erstwhile Hanoverian armies, and dozens of solid gold and silver table services. They are now safely housed at Göttingen in a great steel plate lined hall of the castle, and are only shown on special occasions for purposes of study.

In Munich, the great beer drinking Bavarian capital, something like a sensation has been caused by the recent announcement that the Guelph Association had decided to raise the price of their world famous product by 50 cents per barrel of twenty-two gallons. The population spontaneously organized by common accord, a kind of passive resistance, by cutting down their expenditure on beer, boycotting the allied houses and threatening to burn down the Guelph Association, the only establishment that has stood aloof from the brewers' syndicate.

The trade unions of Munich, which comprise a membership of 47,000, have declared open war on the brewers by handing themselves to touch no beer for a week at least. This will make a difference for that period of 16-32 gallons in the local consumption. The brewers' opinion is that the brewers will be unable to enforce the

higher price in the face of this determined attitude of the beer drinking community.

In a window of a department store in one of the main streets of the Altstadt quarter of Munich there was displayed last week a gold championship belt, the prize of an international wrestling match being held there. Around the belt were rolled approximately \$1,500, the purse to be presented to the victor.

In the small hours of last Saturday night an unknown individual broke the window with a brick wrapped in flannel, grabbed the treasure and fled. A superintendent of the street cleaning brigade saw the deed, jumped on his bicycle and gave chase, but before he had gone very far was stopped by a policeman, who wanted to know why he was carrying no light on his machine. When the master had been explained to the satisfaction of the guardian of the law the thief had of course vanished. A grievous disappointment awaited him, though, for the gold, contained worthless dummy coins, while the gold belt, which he had let alone, was genuine and worth \$500.

Affectionate lovers and honeymoon couples will do well to refrain from demonstrating their feelings while on Italian territory, for in Italy there is a law which forbids anything in the way of a caress in public. Ignorance of that law brought a young artist and his betrothed, a dressmaker, before the Magistrate in Rome under peculiar circumstances. It seems that the couple had been paying a visit to the grave of the young man's mother in the Campo Verano Cemetery, and after tending the flowers on the grave they knelt down to pray. Perhaps the young man's fancy strayed from the more serious to the lighter side of life; at all events he was caught by a guardian of the peace kissing the girl by his side.

Before the Magistrate the signorina defended her right to a chaste caress with much force and eloquence, while her lover stood sheepishly by, but the view of the inexorable official was that the decorum of the burial ground must be maintained, and he sentenced the offender to two and a half months imprisonment.

Londoner was a young married couple who were brought up for a similar misdemeanor committed while waiting for a tramcar one evening at the Porta Venezia, one of the busiest spots of the capital. Handed to the police station by a lynx-eyed constable, they were sternly told not to repeat their unbecoming behavior, and with that reprimand they were dismissed.

That Greenland possesses considerable mineral wealth, including coal, has been known for many years, but until now no serious attempts have been made, owing to adverse climatic conditions, to extract anything like a big scale these natural riches from the soil. Extensive coal deposits have been discovered by a German mining expert on the mainland near Disko Island, and an exhaustive report is being drawn up for the Danish Government setting forth the conditions under which these coal fields could be profitably worked.

The prohibition of coal would revolutionize the domestic arrangements of the native Esquimaux, who still depend on blubber and train oil for heating and lighting purposes. As regards the other minerals, a company has been formed recently at Copenhagen which has secured a twenty years concession from the Danish Government to work the mineral deposits in Greenland; but coal will probably be made a State monopoly.

Discoveries of considerable importance to students of ancient Hebrew history are communicated to the German Palestine Society by Prof. Ernst Sellin; the period concerned lying between 2300 and 4300 years B. C. Excavations conducted by Prof. Sellin near Jericho (Jericho) seem to confirm the theory first mooted by Flavius Josephus, the famous Jewish historian, that the site of the original city of Jericho destroyed by Joshua at the sound of the trumpet is to be found a mile beyond the Fountain of Eliah, spoken of in II. Kings, II., 19-22.

After the clearing away of a huge mound of debris the remains of an ancient stronghold were found, measuring some 1,200 feet long by 600 wide, surrounded by a wall of burnt clay, ten feet high. These, Prof. Sellin declares, are the best preserved relics of those remote times ever found in Palestine.

In the seven or eight apartments or chambers of this fortress interesting household objects were found, such as cooking vessels and stone knives. The most important finds are a hitherto unknown kind of ceramics, consisting of jars and lamps, many of exquisite workmanship and ornamented with images of animals, which remind experts of the best examples of Babylonian art. Among other objects brought to light were a bronze mirror, grinders and a wooden bowl.

Of special interest, according to Prof. Sellin, is a stone image eight inches high and a jar, unfortunately damaged, bearing ancient Hebrew characters, which are held to furnish proof that the Canaanites were well acquainted with these peculiar inscriptions at an earlier period than previous researches indicated.

Dr. J. Ashlinton Thompson, permanent head of the department of public health of the government of New South Wales, has demonstrated the association between plague in the rat and plague in the man, and combative measures based on this knowledge have been successful in limiting the outbreaks in the Commonwealth. Dr. Thompson, says:

"We have had plague in New South Wales occasionally in serious amount, at Sydney and several coast towns, and I have come to conclusions that have not clearly appeared from investigations in other countries. These conclusions may be briefly expressed as follows:

"1. No plague in man, without plague in rats.

"2. Harmlessness of plague in rats except with the assistance of the flea, or in other words no communication of the infection from rats except by the intermediary of the rat flea; and

"3. Entire independence of an epidemic of plague from communication of the infection from the sick who, from any national point of view, are absolutely harmless, although the disease can, exceptionally, be communicated from them.

"In India they have never practically applied this knowledge, although the commission now at work there, which was appointed last year by the Indian Office at the request of the Indian Institute, has corroborated step by step the points just mentioned.

"The only measures that are effective are the evacuation of the infected houses, the removal of the rats and the exposure of the interior to light. In India the rats are infected with rats and fleas drop down from the roofs upon the persons below. The effect of unroofing and exposure to light is to get rid of the rats, which live in the roofs, and to drive away the fleas, which object very strongly to light."

It is fortunate that astronomers are

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not superstitious as a race or the sudden death of M. Loewy, director of the Paris Observatory, might dissuade young Frenchmen from taking up the study of the sciences as a profession. It has recalled to mind the startling fact that within the last twenty-five years not a single member of the astronomical corps of this observatory has died otherwise than suddenly.

ORNAMENTING NAVY UNIFORMS.

Order Requiring Certain Officers on Certain Occasions Wear Aigillettes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In the line of augmenting the ornamental effect of the uniform of navy officers orders were issued to-day amending the regulations so as to authorize the wearing of aigillettes, which are now in vogue in the English navy. The new regulations affect only the aides to the President, chief of staff, personal aides on the staff of an officer of flag rank and naval attaches. The aides to the President will wear the new ornament on the right side and all the other officers on the left side. The President's aides will appear with the new features only on occasions of ceremony. The orders as to the other officers specify that "on cruising vessels aigillettes may be worn only in port and when coming in or going out of port. Aigillettes may be worn with all uniforms except 'working dress' or other uniforms worn in the theater."

The description of the new dress provides that it shall be made of sea perle and "consist of two single plaits and two single plaits, each of the plait, of blue and gold cord 8-10 inch thick, at the termination of the plaits there are a few inches of plain cord ending in gilt metal tags mounted with silver anchors.

The manner of wearing the aigillette is prescribed. "It shall be attached to the shoulder of service coat, undress and evening dress, and to the plain blue cloth strap and buttoned at the peak by a small navy button in the same manner as the shoulder strap of the uniform of the army."

The new feature is rather cumbersome and not very popular among the officers, if one would judge from the comments heard to-day on the new order. The aigillette has been used in the army, but had not proved very popular, and there had been some talk of its being discontinued. The tendency of both army and navy seems to be in the direction of more ornamentation in the uniform of officers. A few years ago Gen. Lord, Corbin and Young visited Germany to witness the maneuvers of the German army. Their observations led them to recommend certain modifications in the uniforms of the American officers which required the arrangement of buttons so that rows ran horizontally as well as perpendicularly across the breast. Formerly the arrangement had been perpendicular only. The change proved popular.

FASSAR GIRL DIES IN THIS CITY

Miss Adams, a Sophomore, of Pittsfield, Mass., Expires After an Operation.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2.—A Vassar student died suddenly in New York on Wednesday while undergoing an operation. News of her death was not generally known until to-day, although her relatives and the college officers knew of it. The victim of the young woman was Miss Marie Adams. She was a sophomore and her home was in Pittsfield, Mass. Miss Adams was advised to undergo an operation for diabetes. She kept up her college work and seemed in fairly good health until Sunday, when she was taken to the hospital. She was taken to New York and was operated on by Dr. Janeway. She died while under the influence of the anesthetic. Miss Adams was about 19 years of age. She was popular in college circles.

GOLD IN A SUNKEN YACHT.

Mr. Sparks of Texas Reports the Discovery of Santa Ana's Lost Ship.

WALLISVILLE, TEX., Nov. 2.—John M. Sparks of Nacogdoches, Tex., has discovered the bulk of a British yacht which sank in Trinity River a few miles above here in 1826. The vessel, according to tradition, was loaded with arms and ammunition for Gen. Santa Ana's Mexican troops, and also contained \$150,000 of English gold for the Mexican Government. The crew of the vessel were all killed and no trace of its location was ever found until the discovery of the wreck. The vessel was found in the river bed brought to light by the dredging of the river. More sand will have to be removed before the hold of the vessel can be explored. Three brass cannon have been found on the deck.

\$34,000,000 IN CITRUS FRUIT.

Railroads Get Nearly a Third of Southern California's Big Yield.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—The oranges and lemons of southern California for the year past brought in \$34,000,000. Of this amount \$11,000,000 went to the railway companies for shipping and the remaining \$23,000,000 to the growers. The total number of cars shipped this year was about 2,000 more than last year.

COAL BREAKER BURNED

It Is Believed by Discharged Men—Two Men Killed by a Live Wire.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 2.—Fire this morning destroyed the big breaker at the wood college of the Hillside Coal and Ice Company, and later District Superintendent John H. Williams of the company and John Mangavelli were killed by a live electric wire while searching through the ruins. Williams was killed first and it was some hours before his body was discovered. He tried to lift a wire and had touched a spot where the insulation had been burned off. Mangavelli tried to lift the body and as soon as he touched it he fell dead. His brother Joseph, who came to his aid, was severely burned, but will recover.

Three men disguised as workmen entered the breaker carrying naked lights. A few minutes later it was on fire in several places. The loss is \$75,000 and 400 men are thrown out of work. It is believed that discharged workmen set the place on fire.

WESTON LOST TIME.

Mayor Dunn's Jokes Late Here From His Schedule in Williamson, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—The lead that Edward Payson Weston had over his schedule on his Portland-Chicago walk was lost by his stay this afternoon in Williamson, where he got so interested in Mayor Danny Dunn's jokes that he decided to remain until 7 o'clock.

Late to-night telephone reports from Windham county said that Weston and his party were wallowing around in the mud trying to make Coventry. He will not use the route which was reserved at the Albany House in this city, but will probably pass through Hartford to-morrow afternoon.

The roads are in fearful condition and every time the old pedestrian crosses a town line he adds several pounds of mud to the next town's road estate.

FIVE WHALERS MISSING.

Probably Caught in the Arctic Sea, With 225 Men Aboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The whaler fleet has news that five American whalers are probably caught in the Arctic with 225 men. These vessels are the Herman, the Belinda, the Belvidere, the Thresher and the British Bayless. On the Belvidere is the wife of Capt. Cottle. The whaling fleet this year went far to the westward and has been unusually successful. Prince William Land. Her cargo was good, but she stayed so late that in getting out gunpowder had to be used to break the ice. The whaler was seen by a British whaler that arrived this evening. The missing vessels may have got out on the extreme edge of the western sea and may be coming home out of their usual course, but they haven't been sighted.

LETTER IN A DRESS POCKET

May Lead to the Identification of Body Washed Ashore—It Told of a Jilting.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 2.—In the pockets of the dress worn by the young woman whose body was washed ashore at Sandy Hook yesterday and brought here by Corporal Tolley were seven twenty-five cent pieces and a letter. The address of the letter was only partly legible because of the action of the water.

The letter said that the writer was coming to America to find the lover who had jilted her and that unless she found him she would make away with herself. It is believed the letter was written by the young woman herself. The only letters visible in the address were Mr. Abram Fox, Washington street, Indianapolis.

The body of the woman has not been identified.

OBITUARY.

Judge Oliver Perry Temple, a noted old time Southern jurist, died in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday at the age of 87. Judge Temple ran for Congress in 1847, and was defeated by Andrew Johnson. He was appointed by President Fillmore in 1850 a member of a commission to visit the Indian tribes. He was one of the best Southern Presidential electors for Tennessee in 1860, and made the first Union speech delivered in Tennessee after the secession of President Lincoln. He was one of the Chancellors of Tennessee from 1870 to 1875, was postmaster of Knoxville for four years and under President Grant was a visitor to West Point. For forty years he was the author of "The Cavalier and the Puritan," "East Tennessee and the Civil War," and "Union Leaders of East Tennessee," the last book having been written in 1905.

The Rev. L. B. Hartman, D. D., one of the most widely known Baptist ministers in New Jersey, died at Trenton, N. J., yesterday at the age of 71 years. He was born in Worcester, Ohio, and after moving to Philadelphia, was for a time minister of the Church of Christ. His first charge as a Baptist minister was Grace Church, Philadelphia. He was the author of "The Puritan," "The Cavalier and the Civil War," and "Union Leaders of East Tennessee," the last book having been written in 1905.

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We will offer to-morrow
A NEW CREATION
Surpassing anything of the kind previously shown.
Exactly as illustrated here.

The sloping shoulders, circular skirt and braided effects have been elaborated in this particular model, making it a creation readily appreciated by women of fashion.

Made of very finest Chiffon Broadcloth.
Vieux Rose, Ciel Blue, Golden Brown, Amethyst, Gobelins Blue, Tope Gray, Black, Navy, Champagne, Pearl Gray and Peacock Green.

\$39.75 Worth \$65.00

Other Models of Taste and Style \$27.50 and \$35.00

\$45.00 Broadcloth Suits
THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

\$25.00

The "Fluffy Ruffle" Model
of finest imported Chiffon Broadcloth, lined with gray or white Skinner's satin, inlaid velvet collar, stiff cut, new cuffs and pockets a la mode.
Extra full pleated skirt with one wide fold at foot.
Shades: Black, Navy, Smoke, Tope, Blondine, Peacock, Copenhagen, Brown, Gray, Plum, Champagne. Custom tailors could not make them any better. The lines of this model are excellently adapted to all figures.

Beautiful Dresses
69 Showroom Models
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REGULARLY RETAILED AT \$80.00 TO \$130.00
Choose at **\$49.00**

In the assortment are Gowns, suitable for Street, Carriage, Theatre, Reception and Dinners and Horse Show wear, in prevailing shades of Chiffon Cloths, Marquisettes, Crepe de Chine, French Messalines and Chiffon Voiles.
Each dress displaying a charm impossible to describe.

Superior Pony Skin Coats
Nobby 27-inch Coat of Selected Black, European Dyed Russian Pony. Brocaded Silk lined, Jeweled Buttons.

\$34.00 Worth \$60.00

BUILDING TRADES UNIONS MEET.

Delegates Split For and Against the Arbitration Agreement.

A convention of delegates from the unions in the building trades, which will last for several days, was begun yesterday under the auspices of the Consolidated Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades at Groll's Hall, 147 East Fifty-third street, to consider plans of bringing about harmony in the building trades unions. The convention was attended by the delegates of thirty unions representing about 100,000 workers.

In the call to the convention it was said that the following questions would come up for consideration:

First—Autonomy for the building trades of New York and vicinity.
Secondly—Elimination of illegitimate sources of internal disputes, namely, "faking" and "grafting."
Thirdly—The adoption of some plan for hearing and determining internal disputes of a legitimate nature.

Fourthly—The reason why union men will insist and continue to work with non-union men to the detriment of the legitimate trades.

It is further said in the call that of late years the unions are not inclined to assist each other in strikes as in former years.

One reason for the calling of the convention was that in most of the trades the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers Association and the unions the wage agreements, which run from one to three years, expire at the end of this year. Since the arbitration agreement has gone into effect the open shop had been declared against a number of unions which persistently violated the agreement by striking, and other unions have been formed in the same trades.

John Taggart of the Retail Tailors Union presided at the convention yesterday. It soon became apparent that there were two factions represented, those who were against the arbitration agreement on the ground that it deprived the unions of the strike, and those who held that the arbitration agreement resulted in the payment of high wages and lessened the number of strikes.

The delegates in most cases forgot the announced object of the meeting and got into disputes about the arbitration plan. Finally a grievance committee of five was appointed with instructions to go over the constitution and make recommendations as to how harmony can be brought about at the meeting of the convention to-morrow.

AFTER TROLLEY SMUGGLERS.

U. S. Orders Customs Agents to Search Cars Crossing From Canada.

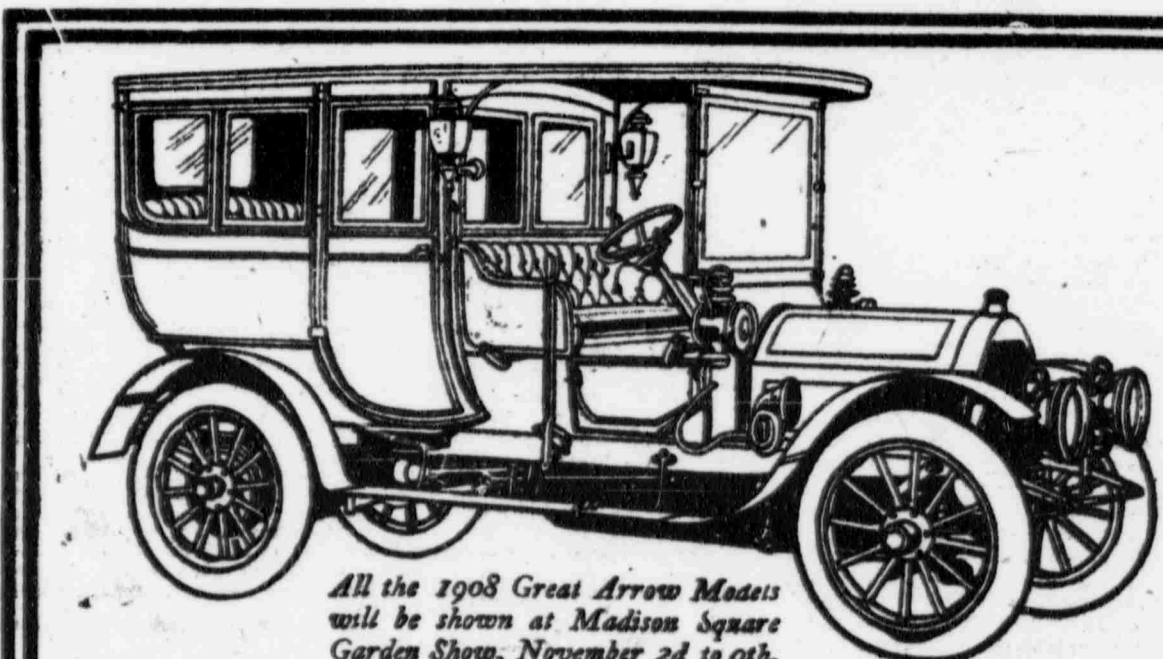
CALEAIS, Me., Nov. 2.—The United States Treasury Department has instructed its customs agents along the Canadian border in this vicinity to examine all street railway cars running between points in the United States and Canada on their return from the Canadian side of the line. It is believed that the orders received here are copies of general orders sent to all the inspectors on the border.

The residents of the border towns do not take kindly to the search and the officers are meeting with much trouble in fulfillment of their orders.

VAUDEVILLE WANTS BECKER.

\$1,000 a Week if Boy Mayor of Milwaukee Will Talk Politics.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 2.—Mayor Becker says he has received an offer of \$1,000 a week for forty weeks from Kline & Erlanger. If he accepts he will be required to do a fifteen minute stunt in vaudeville, telling audiences what he knows about the young man in politics and especially his personal experiences in campaigns.



All the 1908 Great Arrow Models will be shown at Madison Square Garden Show, November 2d to 9th.

The Great Arrow Limousines

in either 30 H. P. or 40 H. P. combine luxury with efficiency and our interest in the car does not end with its sale. The owner of any Great Arrow can tell you more convincingly than we just how that interest follows the car, how it manifests itself and how much it means to the purchaser.

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